The Bombardment of Frederickes-burg by the Rebels.

Fredericksburg having been shelled, the rebels driven out, and occupied by inst. The correspondent of the New York Times writes:

Grand Division, were seross, and occupied the town; one division took possession the first night and the remainder of the column passed across the upper to the lines of the Railroad, and by degrees extended their front to Commerce street and the streets running up from the river, until the body of the town was filled up. They remained under cover of the houses, the streets running nearly north and south, being parallel to the line of the enemies' batteries behind

The enemy's pickets stubbornly occupied the outskirts of the town, and a fusilade between them and our own advance pickets was kept up during the The remainder of Franklin's column crossed their two pontoon bridges during the forenoon, two miles below the center of the town. Their passage, as well as that of General Sumper's corps, was disputed by occasional, but not very persistent ficing, from the rebel batteries, which are chiefly to the south and rear of the town, so as to command the line of the railroad, and also the Bowling Green.

hortly after three P. M., Hooker's column began to move down the river, as if with the design of crossing on the bridges below, where Franklin crossed. Up to a late hour, however, they had not giver during the night.

This change in the line was no doubt occasioned by the extraordinary activity displayed by the rebel batteries southeast of the town.

At 2 % P. M., the whole semi-circle of batteries in that direction opened fire upon the pontoon bridges, and upon the lower part of the town, where our troops were quartered. Their other batteries, north of the plankroad, and toward Faimouth, simultaneously poured in their contribution upon the upper crossing, and that part of the town lying in front

Five separate batteries below, working ten or twelve guns, and four above, with eight or ten, kept up a fire of shot and shell gutil near sundown. Many of their shells fell short, but some took effect in the town and near the river. What damage they did to the troops I could not learn at that late hour.

Several shelts burst near the Lacey House, and one close by the north end of the building while I was getting the names of the wounded lying in that place. One man, a few minutes afterwards, was brought in with his arm terribly shattered by a piece of shell. A considerable body of cavalry and infantry were partially shellered behind these buildings, which are of brick. It being used as a hospital, and occupied by the rebels in common with the Union wounded soldiers, is a guarantee (?) that it will be respected. Its position being only a little to the left of the crossing, and nearly in line of one of the main rebel batteries, probably accounts for these shells bursting so near it.

If estimates which I have heard be correct, we have an aggregate of over sixty thousand men more than the estimated strength of the rebel army. Our artillery figures up over tive hundred guns. Considering the difficulties of the situation, the completion of six pentoon bridges, and the crossing of such an army in twenty-four hours, is worthy of all military achievement. The events of the last two days have increased the enthusiasm of the whole army toward its commander, and strengthened confidence in the generals leading the grand divisions. With town and river behind we must fight, there is no backing out. THE TOWN-ITS CONDITION.

Our shot and shell have riddled a great many of the houses in town; and most of the churches, from foundation to steeple, have been "accidentally" perforated by the storm of missiles which were sent into the town. As monuments and representatives of a priesthood and people thoroughly baptized in treason, they deserved no exemption from the common doom, but, being larger than other buildings, and very prominently in the range of our lire, they naturally received their full share of the iron storm. The clock in the steeple of the Episcopal church was untouched, and continues to tall off the evening hours, for the benefit of the Union forces in the town.

In spite of prompt and general efforts to guard the houses from intrusion and pillage, by the establishment of guarde, a good many residences have suffered more or less spoliation. Household articles, such as cooking utensils and crockery, pickles, sweetmests and flitches of bacon, were observed among the troops, as I passed through the different streets. The latter, taken from the mest houses of the first families, no doubt were generally transfixed in the ends of bayonets, and carried in triumph on their shoulders.

There has been, as yet, no general pillaging of the town, and it will not be jects. It expresses the opinion that this permitted. The principle stores have each a strong guard to protect the small stock of goods left behind in the flight of their proprietors.

been burned, and the total damage to the place, by the hombardment and flames, estimate at not over two hundred thousand dollars.

[From the New York Tellium's Account.] But to-day these fine mausions are not from the tip of one wing to the other.

standing. A heap of smoldering embers is all that remains of them. Others, less ostentatious in their style of architecture, are riddled and torn with shot and shell; the furniture broken and defaced; the our forces, was subjected to a second bedding ripped and stripped, taken into bombardment by the rebels on the 12th the streets and trodden under foot; elegant china-ware and cutlery, choice libraries of books, rare works of art are all heaped together in the streets, and "Gen, Sumner's corps, the Right are scrambled for as trophies. The old mansion of Douglas Gordan-perhaps the wealthiest citizen in the Valley-is now used as the headquarters of General Howard; but before he occupied it, every bridges in the morning. They filled the room had been torn with shot, and then whole length of Caroline or Main street all the elegant furniture and works of art broken and smashed by the soldiers, who burst into the house after having driven the rebel sharpshooters from behind it. When I entered it, early this morning, before its, occupation by Gen. Howard, I found the soldiers of his fine division diverting themselves with the rich dresses found in the wardrobe; some had on bonness of the fashion of, last year, and were surveying themselves before mirrors, which, an hour or two afterward, were pitched out of the window and smashed to pieces upon the pavement; others had elegant searfs bound around their heads in the form of turbans, and shawls around the waists, after the fashion of the Turks.

What I saw in this mansion was repeated in nearly every one which the lames had not destroyed.

It is but the truth to say that the wealthy citiz as of Fredericksburg possessed something more than wealth, and of much greater value-culture. I doubt if there is a vil age in New England bat possesses more choice private libraries than did Fredericksburg the day before the bombardment. You can see that the gone over. It is helieved they passed the old orthodox religious element enters into nearly every one of them. Said a soldier to me to-day, raking among a magnificient private library, half covered with mud in the streets, "How intensely religious those d-d rebels are." No only solid works upon religion and philosophy are found among the libraries, but books in nearly all the modern languages, which looked as if they had been well read and appreciated.

> The Fight for the Championship in England.

The telegraph has already reported the victory of King over Mace. The event took place in the neighborhood of Thames Haven, twenty-eight miles from

'The combatants entered the ring a few minutes past nine, and after fighting for thirty-eight minutes, during which time wenty-one rounds were fought, mostly in favor of Mace, King countered him very heavily on the nose, and knocked him insensible, and King was declared the

King won the tose, and selected to have his back towards the river. Betting -seven to four and two to one on Mace. As soon as they stood up before each other, the disparity in the hight and size of the men was at once apparent; King looked much bigger than he did when last he stood up before Mace:

Concerning the tremendous knockdown blow which decided the battle, the Manchester Guardian reports:

"Both men were quick to time for the nineleenth round, when Mace led with his left and landed slightly on King's face, retreating without receiving in return. Attempting the same thing a second time, in breaking ground his foot slipped, and, of course, his head slightly dropped.

"King at once sent out his right clear from the shoulder, got home just under the left eye and side of the nose, and Mace dropped as if he had been shot, blood flying in all directions.

"This blow was heard all over the "On time being again called, it was

evident all was over with Mace, for he came up 'all abroad.' " King went straight up to Mace, let out his right again, landed it on Mace's forehead, and knocked him down.

"Mace again came up to the call of time, but went down with a slight touch. "Bob Brettle, finding he had no chance of winning, threw up the sponge, and Tom. King, after fighting twentyone rounds in thirty-eight minutes, was hailed the champion of England Both were very much punished.

"Mace appeared very much disfigured shout the face and head, but walked out of the station unsupported."-Cincinnati

The movement in behalf of the suffering operatives of Lancashire is causing our Canadian neighbors to rub their eyes. The Montreal Gazette, which has been one of the most persistent of our traducers, suddenly discovers that "blood is thicker Than water," and assures us that the princely subscription which we are making "will awaken an echo in British hearts." The Toronto Globe makes the movement the occasion of reading the Canadian public a lecture on practical humanity, and telling them that it "would be a shame for them to stand still when their neighbors south of the lakes, amid all their troubles, are bestirring themselves nobly on behalf of our fellow subproffer of assistance from the North to their suffering brethreo to England " will do more than any thing else to restore the friendly relations which once existed be-Notover twenty houses, all told have tween Great Britian and the United States.

> A white swan was captured in the Susquehanna on the 18th ult., in the vicini-"ty of Indiana, which measures four feet

To Our Subscribers.

We find after a few months experience that it is impossible to collect the small amount due us for the Daily in the city, with the rugularity that should attend that department, without more time and attention than we can well afford to bestow upon it. In the future we will be governed by the cash in advance principle, and by that "vigorous policy" hope to render profitable, that which up to the present time has been a burden. From this date no paper will be delivered from this office unless paid for in advance. When the time paid for expires, the paper will be discontinued, unless renewed in time to prevent it. Our Agent cannot afford to call on any one three or four times for the paltry sum of twenty cents, and then perhaps not get it. All subscribers in arrears will please pay the routs agent on application.

Proclamation of the Governor.

WHEREAS, The State of Tennessee is now, and has been, without a full representation in the XXXVIIth Congress of the United States of America; and whereas it is believed, upon information received, that a large majority of the voters of the Ninth and Tenth Congressional Districts of this State, as apportioned by the Act passed February 20th, 1852, have given evidence of their loyalty and allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States,

Now, therefore I, ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor of the State of Tennessee, in order to secure to the loyal electors of these two Congressional Districts their constitutional representation in the House of Representatives of the United States of America, have deemed it proper to issue this my proclamation, appointing and ordering elections to be held on the twenty-ninth day of December, 1862, to fill the vacancies in the XXXVIIth Congress of the United States of America in the following Districts, to wit: The Ninth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Henry, Weakly, Dyer, Obion, Lauderdale, Tipton, Gibson, Carroll and Henderson.

The Tenth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Madison, Haywood, Hardeman, Fayette, and Shel-

the election held at the places designated by law, and the proceedings under said writs returned to the office of the Secretary of State. The judges appointed to hold said elections, in addition to the oath prescribed by section 844 of the Code of Tennessee, shall further swear that they will permit no person to vote whom they believe to be disloyal to | master. the Government of the United States.

And no person will be considered as an elector qualified to vote, who, in addition to the qualifications now required by law, does not give satisfactory evidence to the judges holding said election of his loyalty to the Government of the United States. In testimony whereof, I, ANDREW JOHN-

son, Governor of the State of Tennessee, and Commander-in-Chief of the forces thereof, have hereunto set my hand and by the disbursing officer. State to be affixed at the Department in Nashville, on this the 8th day of December, A. D.

1862.By the Governor: ANDREW JOHNSON. EDWARD H. EAST

Secretary of State.

HEADQUARTERS 14TH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 27, 1862)

General Orders, No. 23. Information having reached these headquarters to the effect that large quantities goods of every description are being sold by Sutlers and other parties to citizens, and by them being passed beyond the lines of this army, thereby giving

aid and comfort to the enemy, the following regulations will hereafter be strictly observed: I. All Army Sutlers are required to oin their regiments, and they will not be permitted to sell goods to any but per-

sons connected with the army. H. No Sutler will be permitted to ship Boots, Shoes, or any articles of clothing in his regiment, unless he first obtain a certificate from the commanding officer of the regiment, stating that such articles and quantities (which must in all cases be specified) are absolutely necessary for the comfort of his men, and also receive a permit from the Colonel, approved by Brigade and Division commanders, for the shipment of such goods to the regi-

III. No person whatever, other than the regular Sutiers, will hereafter be per-

mitted to follow this Army, or to establish themselves within its lines.

IV. In towns and cities, now or hereafter within the lines of this Army, no person will be allowed to sell goods needed for the use of the resident citizens, unless he be a resident trader. To upon application to the Provost Marshal General, or Provost Marshal of the Post, a permit, with such restrictions as he may deem necessary, will be granted, proper assurance being given of the loyalty and fidelity of the applicant.

V. Any person, or persons, found shipping, selling, or attempting to sell, goods, either directly or indirectly, in violation of the above orders, will be immediately arrested, their goods confiscated, and the facts reported to these Headquar-

Corps, Division, Brigade, Regimental, and Post Commanders will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of these orders.

By command of Maj. Gen. ROSECRANS. JULIUS P. GARESCHE, Asa't Adj't Gen'l and Chief of Staff. Official :- C. Goddand, A. A. G.

To Whom it May Concern.

I am directed by Major-General Rose-CRANS, commanding the military department of the Cumberland, to publish the following as a guidance to all parties having business transactions with any officer, or agent of the Quartermaster's Department. Particular attention is solicited to all the points referred to, from all citizens, and settlers in Tennessee, or where the army or any of its detachments may be found.

The officers of the Quartermaster's matter of Fuel, Forage, Straw, Transportation, its repairs and maintenance and while in the field have under certain restrictions, understood by themselves, authority to provide the articles above specified for the use of the troops, and transpertation in their charge.

Supplies pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department must be purchased or \$5,000 to \$40,000 procured by the officers of that Department, or agents appointed only by the approval of the Secretary of War .--Should officers or agents be supplied with funds, immediate payment should be made for all purchases made from, and for services rendered, by loyal persons.

When purchases are made by any Quartermaster or agent not supplied with funds for payment, certified accounts of purchase must be given in triplicate and in form; the certificate stating the articles purchased will be accounted for at the close of the month of purchase, on their monthly reports to the Department Writs of election will be issued, and at Washington. Citizens or camp followers are not to be authorized to make purchases on account of the Quartermaster's Department. No payments can be mace except on the certificate of the authorized officer making the purchase, and no receipt, memorandum, or certificate, except given as above described, will be entertained by any disbursing Quarter-

Officers making purchases of supplies for the Quartermaster's Department are held directly responsible to the Tnessury of the United States for the legality of their purchases, and are also held strictly accountable for the proper care and distribution of all supplies received, and purchased: this accountability is monthly, and must be so stated in their certificates of purchase-otherwise the certificate is valueless, and is so considered

Brigade and Regimental Quartermasters should always add to their signature the number of the regiment to which they belong, and the State from which the regiment comes, or their official signature is incomplete.

Officers have no right to seize or press OVAL LAMP CHIMNEYS, private property for their own use, nor for the use of the government, without authority from the commanding general. When such authority is delegated, the certificates, as above described, are required by the laws of the United States, and all others are valueless. J. G. CHANDLER,

Capt. and Asst. Q'rmaster, U.S.A. Inspector of Quartermasters. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 9, 1862.—16t

Claims Against the U. States.

A LIEN A. HALL will attend to the collection of A cisims against any of the United States authori-ties either here or at Washington. He may be found at the Sewance House. Naskville, June 12th, 1852.

LOST, ON THURSDAY NIGHT, A LARGE Pecket Book, containing my Peacrip-ive List and two or three Letters. The finder will confer a favor by leaving t at this Office. The papers are of no value to any JAS. W. HANSOM.

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in the Western Department; and where those killed in battle, or liave died from their woulds, are buri-ed; and where those taken prisoners are con-fined. This is the only Army Intelligence Office in the Department of the Mississippi, or Western Is ment,—and information of soldiers from any c ment,—and information of soldiers from any of the above States can be given at any time by calling or writing to the Army intelligence Office.

Persons writing will please give the name of the soldier, what State he on lated in, and the number of his regiment. Charges for any kind of Ar say intelligence will be Two Dollars, and any person writing will please cholese the amount, in order to secure attention to their inquiries.

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Dec. 9th, 1862-Im

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